

Parks in Germany

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Is Germany a country of parks as well? Indeed it is. There is the magnificent Englischer Garten in Munich, the blossoming gardens around the river Alster in Hamburg, the flower beds of the German Federal Garden Show in the capital, Bonn, situated on the Rhine, and over a thousand other parks including whole forests. Again and again the landscape thickens to a park. Where a park

transcends the limits of a town and takes over the woody hills both architects and gardeners sail with the wind. A good example is the Gruga Park in Essen, in the Ruhr area: It was laid out in 1929 and comprises waterworks, a botanic garden and exhibition hall. Or the Wilhelmhoehe mountain park at Kassel: In its midst is the residence built in 1786 which was temporarily

occupied by Napoleon III. Or Ludwigsburg on the Neckar with its baroque palace and park and a fairy-tale garden. The beautiful park on the island of Mainau on Lake Constance, on the other hand, is a different kind: here the Swedish Count Bernadotte looks after his gardens with Mediterranean vegetation. Why not make a tour through the parks of Germany?

Hamburg, 17 May 1981
14th Year - No. 988 - By air

Schmidt outlines concept for Middle East

The Middle East policy statement issued in Bonn on Tuesday, 12 May, in no uncertain terms that the Federal Republic expects its allies to lend a helping hand and cooperate in security. It said, needs help in consolidating its defence capacity in view of the military activities in its part of the world.

It also explained why Germany and the Arab states had reason to be interested in a comprehensive Arab offer. By and large, of course, German public opinion already realised what, in the analysis, was at stake in connection with the controversial sale of German arms to Saudi Arabia.

But the Chancellor had previously laid his views to himself, although in view of the risk of Soviet preponderance in Europe and the Middle East he might have been expected to feel disposed towards Arab wishes. On this occasion too, however, he still

took care to avoid taking the lead. While calling on the Bundestag to show a sense of responsibility he was chary of stating a clear personal view on the arms deal.

So the Bonn Bundestag session turned out to be the didactic drama of a head of government whose leeway had been reduced to the limit of the tolerable by his own political party.

Small wonder the CDU-CSU Opposition, while taking a benevolent view of what appeared to be emerging as Chancellor Schmidt's Middle East policy line, found ample opportunity of pointing out the disadvantages of his hesitant and circuitous approach.

Many instances were cited in support of the claim that support within the SPD for the Security policy pursued by Helmut Schmidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher was dwindling.

Herr Genscher made a point of reiterating his keen commitment to Nato and to stepping up the country's defence contribution.

What the policy statement failed to mention was also worth noting. There was not the slightest reference to the Arab-Israeli conflict or to Palestinian self-determination, for instance.

There was not a word against Israeli policies either that went over and above the considerate attitude shown in recent years. There was indeed nothing Herr Schmidt noted, to warrant the outcry there had been in Israel.

It was gratifying to see the Chancellor try to clarify the situation without just shabbily accepting the insults levelled at Bonn by Mr Begin.

He showed appreciation of peace endeavours so far undertaken, especially peace bids by the United States.

Deliverance came, however, from Opposition leader Helmut Kohl, who impressively countered Mr Begin's personal attack on Herr Schmidt.

Friendship between Germany and Israel must not be allowed to suffer from harsh words spoken by a single political leader, he said.

Peter Hoppe
(Nordwest Zeitung, 8 May 1981)

IN THIS ISSUE

THE AFFAIRS Page 3
State SPD Nato vote crucial
for party

ENERGY Page 6
High-temperature reactor seen
as compromise

THE ENVIRONMENT Page 9
Chemical fertilisers threaten ground
as source of drinking water

Light from the first computer forecast there was little doubt that the result of the West Berlin elections would be a stalemate.

As had been both expected and feared, neither the outgoing Social and Free Democratic coalition nor the Christian Democrats, in opposition since 1968, had a clear majority.

The outcome was by no means coincidental. It was the consequence of political developments.

CDU and FDP were given their deserts in a slapdash manner. Not even Hans-Jochen Vogel, called in from Bonn to restore coalition's fortunes, was able to off-set the trend.

Berlin poll stalemate

The CDU, on the other hand, has increased its share of the vote steadily since 1963 and proved most successful, but CDU leader Richard von Weizsäcker failed to convert his opponents' weakness into a working majority.

Voters who were reluctant to transfer their allegiance to him may well have felt the CDU too was very much part of the jobs-for-the-boys network.

Like the Social and Free Democrats,



Bangladesh leader Major General Ziaur Rahman and his wife greeted in Bonn by President Kerl Carstens and Frau Carstens.
(Photo: Sven Simon)

Bangladesh leader Zia, soldier and politician, visits Bonn

When Ziaur Rahman came to power in Bangladesh in November 1975 after a succession of coups, few felt he stood a long-term chance. The problems his country faced were too great, the politics too turbulent.

This month Major-General Zia, still in charge, visited the Federal Republic of Germany.

He conferred in Bonn with Chancellor Schmidt, Foreign Minister Genscher and Economic Cooperation Minister Of-fenberg.

From Bonn, Zia and his party went on to Hamburg, Cologne and Ludwigshafen.

Before its independence in 1971, Bangladesh was neglected and exploited as a distant province of Pakistan. Then it bled to death in civil war.

Under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founder of Bangladesh, it seemed incapable of concerting its efforts towards peaceful reconstruction.

In the development aid context Bangladesh was, moreover, rated a basket

case, a textbook example of a country abjectly dependent on alms.

Yet Zia, a hero of the war of independence (in March 1971, as a major in Pakistan's East Bengal Regiment, he proclaimed the independence of Bangladesh over Radio Chittagong), seemed to gain stature with the magnitude of the problems he faced.

As a man of the centre he was initially backed by both right-wingers and left-wing revolutionaries. Cautiously but with determination he soon set out to consolidate his own position and isolate extremists at both ends of the political spectrum.

From deputy martial law administrator he went on to become military leader and head of state, progressing from the role of strongman in the background to that of his country's overt leader.

He also embarked on the process of democratisation. He and his newly-formed Bangladesh National Party were first endorsed in a 1977 referendum, then in free elections and in 1979 in parliamentary elections.

Alongside this political consolidation Bangladesh, under his leadership, embarked on an ambitious programme of economic development concentrated initially on agricultural improvements.

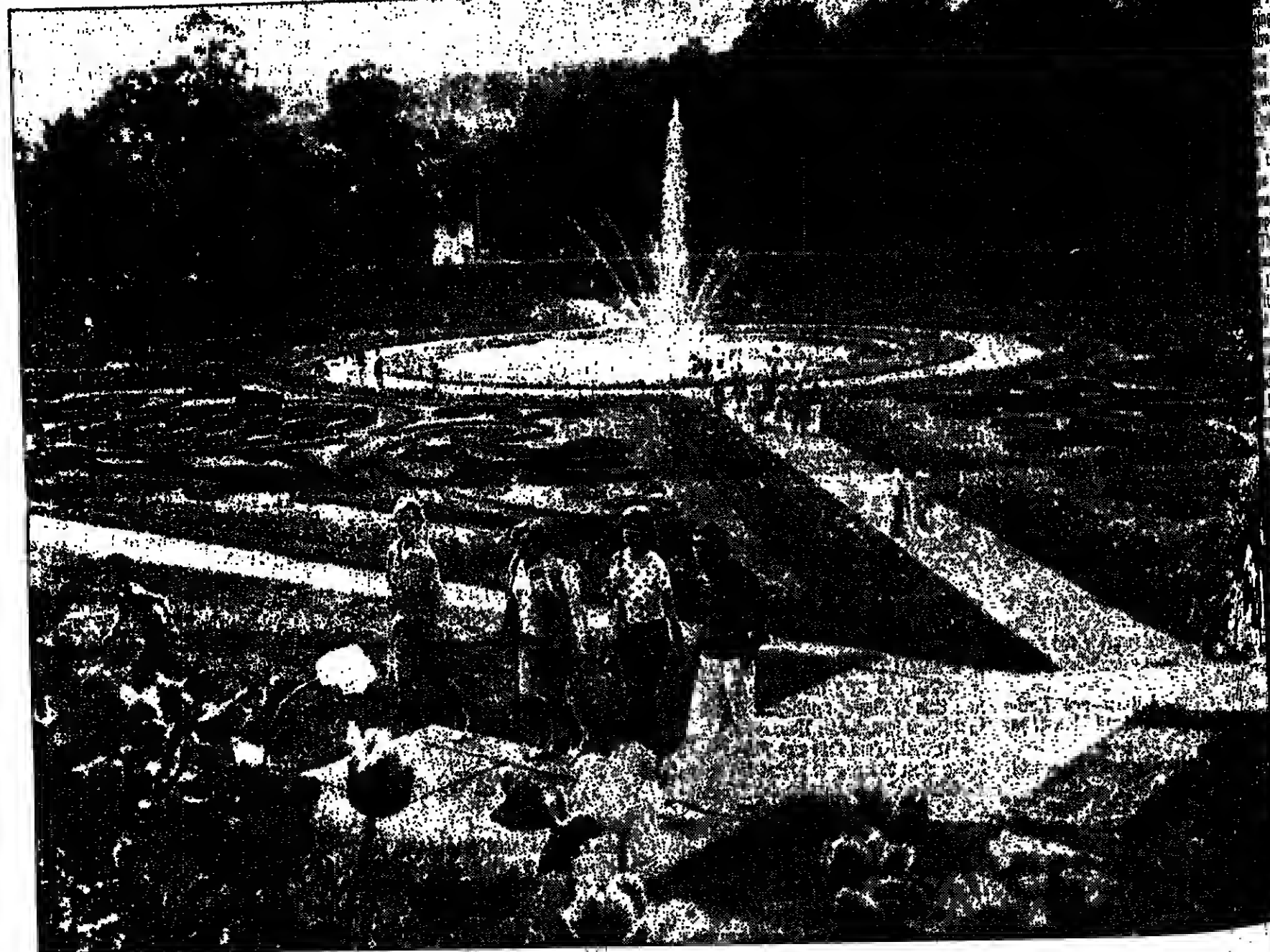
Food production has been considerably increased and the country's shattered infrastructure restored and expanded.

He refers to Bangladesh nationalism as his party's ideological programme.

A hard worker, popular with the masses and personally above any suspicion of corruption, the former military ruler has emerged as a figure of hope.

But BNP members increasingly seem to be 'carpet-baggers', a problem that proved the undoing of Sheikh Mujibur.

Jan Friesse
(Handelsblatt, 5 May 1981)



Ludwigsborg

Gruga-Park/Essen



Gruga-Park/Essen

Gruga-Park/Essen

DEFENCE

Services seek ways of increasing manpower

The Bundeswehr is considering ways of increasing its manpower. Shortages are beginning to come through as a result of the years when the birth rate was low.

Several ways of maintaining strength are being considered, among them:

- Drafting older men.
- Altering exemption requirements.
- Lowering physical fitness standards.
- Allowing civilians to do desk jobs now being done by servicemen.
- Making national service longer.
- Making greater use of technical innovations.
- Introducing the draft for naturalised foreign workers or their children.

A Bundeswehr workgroup is considering the possibilities.

There is, however, one major reservation that governs all ideas. They still have to be approved and passed by the political arm, and in some cases they require enabling legislation.

Moreover, the exact number of additional personnel is still uncertain due to such imponderable factors as the number of conscientious objectors and other elements.

Easy on the gas pedal in manoeuvres

Reports that the Bundeswehr will not take part in Nato's autumn manoeuvres because it doesn't have the money to pay its fuel bill should not be taken seriously.

Aircraft will fly and tanks and other vehicles will roll. But there is every likelihood that mobility will be restricted in the interim to save the fuel that will be needed in the autumn.

But the shortage of fuel is only a small part of the Bundeswehr's financial woes.

Defence Minister Hans Apel will have to put up with the question whether he could not have anticipated the financial shortfall and applied for the necessary funds in time.

Even after the March defence conference behind closed doors he pacified the critics saying that all was well, notwithstanding the fact the Bundeswehr inspector-general had made it quite clear at the time that there was not enough money to meet all needs.

Has Herr Apel once more (as in the case of the Tornado) looked into the matter and come up with a clear picture at a moment he considered politically opportune?

Hans Apel is evidently well aware of the fact that his constant reports on deficits in the defence budget have been harmful to the Bundeswehr and the nation's security policy, detracting even more from the Bundeswehr's image than the most irrational disarmament advocates and leftist SPD MPs.

In providing the extra money for the Bundeswehr, Bonn should not rely primarily on tax increases but should review its subsidies and eliminate the unnecessary ones.

Helmut Peter Fink

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 29 April 1981)

All calculations are based on the annual requirement of about 220,000 (both draftees and enlistments).

But towards the end of the decade the potential will be below 200,000. To make matters worse, a deduction will have to be made for exemptions (for one reason or another) and men who do not meet the physical requirements.

The most obvious way of closing the gap is to draft older men than has been done hitherto plus some of those who were previously exempted but remain subject to the draft until the age of 28.

The consequence would be that the average age men in uniform would go up. And should this also include family men who are usually exempted, it is unlikely that the move will be popular.

The Bundeswehr could also lower its physical fitness criteria and so raise the number of servicemen from the present 75 per cent who are declared fit for service to 80 or even 83 per cent, as envisaged by General (ret) Christian Krause in a study commissioned by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. This would mean an additional 8,000 men in 1994.

The price would obviously be lower performance. In some areas this would be tolerable, in others it would not.

Another possibility is to reduce the number of exemptions. General Krause now estimates this at 10 per cent.

While this would theoretically improve the general fairness of the draft, in practical terms it would be a blow to those who have so far benefited from it and would be a source of dissatisfaction. Still, this "grey zone" deserves closer scrutiny.

Relief could also be provided by manipulating the personnel structure. For instance: many desk jobs now held by troopers could be done by civilians.

Estimates dating back to the early 1970s put the scope here at 12,000 men.

But, apart from other disadvantages, this solution would be costly, and if realised on a grand scale, this would change the character of the Bundeswehr as an army of draftees.

But all these measures would essentially be of a conventional nature.

A genuine change would be the

extension of national service. But the consequences of such a move are incalculable from today's vantage point. They would depend on the atmosphere in domestic and foreign affairs at the time.

Another possibility worth delving into is the manner in which technical innovations (such as automation, electronic data processing and new weapons systems) could save manpower. But since such technology is complicated and costly we should not pin too much hope on this type of solution.

The last option would be truly dramatic but would require far-reaching changes in non-military fields: the introduction of the draft for naturalised foreign workers or their children.

But to see this many-faceted problem from the vantage point of the Bundeswehr's requirements would mean putting the cart before the horse.

The same reservations apply to the volunteer service of women even though this service would be unarmoured and outside combat units (for instance, in communications, logistics and medical services).

The points listed here cannot be taken as a list of priorities. Instead, each of these possible solutions is of equal value, though not all are equally realistic. In any event, all of them must be assessed as to their political feasibility.

Still, the list makes it clear that the planners have a number of options and that it is not up to our women only to help solve the Bundeswehr dilemma.

On the other hand, it is still entirely unclear how much priority the Defence Ministry attaches to the issue of women in the Bundeswehr.

One thing is certain: for many cartoonists, feminists and beer room strategists the "woman in uniform" has become a major topic that serves as a peg for all sorts of ideas.

The Defence Ministry's approach is more businesslike but perhaps oversimplified and too much governed by the Bundeswehr's needs in terms of personnel.

Women in the Bundeswehr in the years to come (even if it were only a few thousand in functions other than that of medical doctor) could change more than just the outward appearance of the armed forces.

This is on aspect that requires a thorough evaluation — notwithstanding the positive attitude of the CDU Women's Association.

Christian Potyka

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 May 1981)



(Cartoon: Felix Musil/Frankfurter Rundschau)

Apel appeals to chaplains

DIE WELT

Defence Minister Hans Apel called on Protestant chaplains to respond with ever greater attention to the needs of the soldiers in the barracks.

He told the 26th Conference of Protestant Bundeswehr chaplains that he did not mind if the Church and individual members commented on government's defence policy, but said that he did mind if such comments led to unadvised hatred.

Herr Apel predicted that the Church Congress in June would pay particular attention to defence, which it could well challenge.

But "we must also defend the reputation of the Bundeswehr, unperpetrated critics."

He went on to say that the hatred must not be hatred.

One of the main topics at the conference, which was held behind closed doors, was raised by Bundeswehr chaplain Jürg Diegitz who said: "The Bundeswehr soldiers consider themselves as citizens in uniform, not as soldiers. They are not interested in bearing of arms in the service of the state."

As citizens in uniform, the chaplains do not want to be considered as "paving the way for war" but as "paving the way for peace who are trying to prevent war."

The heated public discussion of the possibilities of securing peace in contrast with the world-wide arms race has many soldiers fear for their status in society.

Bavarian Bundeswehr Chaplain Hermann Wagner spoke of a lack of "living at home" in an army governed by a rigid chain of command.

Recruits, he said, are afraid of being away from home and estranged from their wives or girlfriends.

Many NCOs were under stress because the training time was insufficient to impart maturity and experience in the leadership of men.

It was the function of the army to help "bring about more living conditions in the army."

Some participants in the conference held that the "feeling of anger" was prevalent among many soldiers was due to "inadequate preparation for life" by parents and teachers.

School stress combined with the spread unemployment among the young and inadequate career prospects added to this feeling of insecurity.

Senior Bundeswehr Chaplain Rüdiger Gramm said that this insecurity was reflected in the personnel structure of the Protestant ministry in the Bundeswehr.

Twenty per cent of the posts, he said, were vacant so far as full-time was concerned.

Since the term of service as a Bundeswehr chaplain is restricted to six and eight years, many ministers are looking for their future careers in the civilian world.

He blamed this development on the lack of assessment of the ministry within the armed forces and on the trends among young theologians.

There were signs of a "dangerous loss of sense of reality," he said.

Wilhelmine Lübke, wife of former President Heinrich Lübke, was a woman of vitality. Such were her stamens and staying power that the guests at the innumerable receptions often made the apparently inappropriate comparison between her and Adenauer.

Heinrich Lübke, who was ten years younger than his wife, died in 1972. This time, she died, just a few days before her 96th birthday.

Anyone who saw Wilhelmine Lübke taking the feet off partners ten years older at Bonn press balls or shrugging off the heat and humidity when she was the guest of the Thai monarchs and Sirkid must have envied her constitution.

Wilhelmine never took holidays. Work was the life of her. She was a shining



Wilhelmine Lübke (Photo: Sven Simon)

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PEOPLE

Former first lady dies on eve of 96th birthday

example to all who are afraid of growing old.

Former President Walter Scheel expressed this in a letter written to her on her 90th birthday: "You have helped regain respect and esteem for the old in our society. You have given them confidence and shown them in exemplary fashion that no one is too old. This is a remarkable achievement in itself, quite apart from your achievements as wife of President Lübke."

In 1959, Adenauer changed his mind about standing as CDU/CSU candidate for the presidency and Heinrich Lübke stood instead and was elected. It is difficult to imagine him doing this without the ambition and drive of his wife.

The same is also true of Lübke's willingness to remain in office for two periods to the constitutional limit of ten years.

Wilhelmine Lübke was never content to be merely an unassuming wife. Not even when she and her husband moved into the presidential villa Hammerschmidt and she found herself involved in a heavy round of representational duties. So she started learning languages — English, French, Italian, Spanish and even Russian — so that she act as her husband's interpreter. She started teaching herself Russian at the age of 70 and she learned to type at the age of 80.

Despite her willingness to learn,

which she retained to the end, there was one world that was never part of her vocabulary: emancipation. The slogan of many generations of feminists was a foreign word to her.

Equality was never a problem for her, partly because she freed herself from total dependence and partly because she accepted the limits of conventional forms and did not try to break the nineteenth century norms by doing something deliberately "unseemly".

This explains that despite the authority she possessed — an authority of which feminists can only dream — she suffered from a trauma. She could not stand people talking about her age.

In the upper middle class world even after the First World War, it was regarded as highly extraordinary for a woman to marry a man ten years younger.

Frau Lübke, née Keuthen, came from the village of Ramsbeck in the Sauerland near the birthplace of her husband. She therefore did not mind at all — on the

contrary — when so many years were unwittingly deducted from her age as to make her younger than her husband on the register — a fact which journalists discovered when she became wife of the President.

Frau Lübke never quite realised that she was in fact admired precisely because she seemed so young to all who met her. Angelika Grunenberg has described her admiringly and aptly as The Miss Marple of Diplomacy.

She was indeed. Eghard Mörbitz (Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 May 1981)

Continued from page 2

hamper the Camp David process but boisterous it.

It has helped in the course of the past year to keep peace talks going even in the face of severe setbacks.

One day, this policy could prove beneficial should Egyptian-Israeli talks on the issue of Palestinian autonomy find themselves up a blind alley.

Begin, however, has embarked on a course that seriously jeopardises the tediously developed German-Israeli faith and thus the possibility of friendship — a friendship that is essential to both peoples.

Wolf J. Bell

(General-Anzeiger, 3 May 1981)

Welshman elected Heidelberg district FDP leader

The Heidelberg branch of the FDP have elected a Welshman, David John Williams, as their district leader. Williams comes from Aberavenny, and has a B.Sc. in Applied Biology from London University.

The branch has 155 members from a total population of 130,000. When he was elected there were criticisms because no German could be found.

Williams did not like the atmosphere in the Heidelberg CDU. He found the SPD too ideological. So he joined the FDP, even though he had never any contacts with the British Liberals.

Williams says that German electoral system is far more democratic than the British.

He expects to be staying in Heidelberg for a long time because of his job as freelance translator of scientific texts. In his work he uses all the technological aids available, including computer and teletext. He has three desks in his study, one for translating, one for book-keeping and one for his other interests, especially politics.

He didn't learn German systematically but on the job, while working as a translator in Heidelberg. This aim, restless 32-year old seems continually under pressure, yet he goes out of his way to try to explain exactly what he is saying — highly untypical of German politicians.

In his party, Williams has far more possibilities of political influence than the "ordinary citizen here has. At the Three Kings meeting he also joined the Young Democrats and became treasurer for North Baden.

He says that the Young Liberal's publications are the best possible counter-propaganda that could be produced. Williams says that he hopes that Heidelberg will continue to enjoy its reputation as a critical branch under his leadership. He sees as confirmation of this the fact that some Heidelberg resolutions have made an impact even on the Bonn party. Williams is convinced that with his



David Williams (Photo: Britsein)

connections he can keep left and right together. His local programme includes medium-sized company policies hitherto neglected by his party — the constitutional state, accommodation and current problems such as local transport and energy supplies.

Here and in other aspects of local policy there are clear differences between the FDP position and that of the city administration under Mayor Zundel.

The FDP chairman has never taken part in the election of a parliament. But he started his political career in 1980 with an impressive memorandum on European citizenship for the benefit of EEC-citizens residing for a long time in other countries.

Constitutionally, this would be easy enough but politically there are insurmountable obstacles. David Williams will shortly be applying for German citizenship. This means he will have to give up his British nationality. It is up to the local authorities to decide whether they want to recruit another democrat to Heidelberg.

Erhard Becker

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 27 April 1981)

Small high-temperature nuclear reactors have been suggested as a significant step towards supplying energy needs without excessively damaging the environment.

This type of reactor, which exists only on paper, is to be designed so that serious accident is impossible.

The suggestion is the only surprise in a study by the Advisory Council on the Environment.

So far industry has procrastinated on the reactor's development because it fears that its anticipated safety standards would hamper the licensing procedure for traditional light-water reactors.

The study, which was delayed because of its size and the delicate nature of the issue, says society should cut back on consumption and combat waste.

It calls for more efficient use of primary energy, the massive employment of district heating and the combined generating of electricity and heat.

Since all types of energy production harm the environment, says the report, and since the environment should not

ENERGY

High-temperature reactor seen as compromise

be polluted any more, there is no choice but to cut down on energy needs.

The report heavily criticises coal-generated energy because of excessive pollution.

There is no major method of producing energy which does not interfere with the environment. But by the same token, a survival of our industrial society and indeed of human life is unthinkable without energy.

Small wonder then that this insoluble conflict is a prominent feature of the study in which the experts were constantly faced with the necessity to choose between several evils.

The scientists who prepared the study

boost government and social infrastructure — again to be financed by borrowing.

The whole thing is to be couched in a medium term DM200bn programme, supported by a policy of ample and cheap money, high wages and, naturally, shorter working hours.

If it were implemented, such a programme could only lead to a veritable fireworks of inflation, the Deutschmark would slither into new turbulences and an inflation-depreciation spiral would be set in motion.

The call for a nationalisation of the steel industry has become even louder, showing the direction in which the German economy is to be steered.

(Our Tagespiegel, 28 April 1981)

Panacea 'to beware of'

Poor advice remains poor advice even if it is presented to the public time and again.

And it applies to the recurring annual presentation of the "Alternative Economic Programme" of nonconformist economists who want to lick the problems of the 1980s through massive money injections to stimulate growth.

All you have to do is look across the fence to find dozens of countries that followed this recipe and that are now exerting themselves trying to clear the rubble they have created.

These so-called alternative economists operate on the assumption that the reaction to rising oil prices must be budgetary and social security expansion with which to close the demand gap for consumer goods created by the additional energy bill.

They act as if we could simultaneously pay part of out GNP to the oil sheikhs and use the same portion to finance the government which, in turn, would use that money to boost demand via juicy wage increases and stepped-up social security benefits.

The whole thing resembles a bit of sleight of hand.

But that's not all. In spite of empty public sector coffers, they call for another DM30bn worth of programmes to

The International oil market has started to react to world-wide consumer restraint.

Saudi Arabia has lowered its price for the additional oil produced to offset the shortfall created by the Iran-Iraq dispute by about \$5 per bbl; and even Libya, one of the Opec hawks, might be preparing to reduce its crude prices.

The oil market the world over is in a cleft stick, and some Opec members don't mind at all.

They want those of their partners who keep hiking the prices to realise at last that the world cannot be milked at will.

It was to a large extent the high price policy of Opec that caused the global economic turbulences — a development which inevitably had to lead to energy-saving measures.

The oil market reacts to user restraint

These measures have been further bolstered by voluntary economies which are well on their way to becoming second nature and replacing the former waste mentality.

Even the United States — a notorious energy waster — is tightening the energy belt as subsidies fall away.

The economy tide has thus gripped the whole of the industrial world, and even the developing countries which depend on simple energy technologies that are still oil-based have been seized by this saving drive — and not only for lack of money.

As a result of this combination of an economic slump and self-restraint in energy consumption, oil tanks are full to the brim.

The sensitive Rotterdam-Amsterdam-Antwerp market which, like a seismograph, registers all surpluses and shortages, now offers petrol and heating oil at prices far below those of domestic refineries.

The beneficiary is the consumer of light heating oil, the price of which on the free market has been falling continuously in the past few weeks.

The petrol situation is different — partly because, while consumption per vehicle has gone down considerably, the rising number of vehicles has nullified the effect. As a result, petrol consumption is either stagnating or rising slightly.

appeal above all to the municipal power stations and industry to stop the gas in promoting the stimulating generating of electricity and heat to unburden the environment.

It is here that we lag far behind. Bonn could have done a great deal in the past few years to promote energy-saving measures and at the same time relieve the environment. If only it reviewed our current energy policy as to its effectiveness.

So far, Bonn has put too much emphasis in the energy-saving effect of prices. But this imposes an undue burden on the small consumer.

Only dyed-in-the-wool anti-environmentalists have been surprised by the dy's massive criticism of coal-generated energy.

The experts point to the fact that coal-operated power stations (apart from gasification and liquefaction) continuously release large quantities of harmful pollutants.

Expert environmentalists and statisticians see no either-or between allegedly evil nuclear energy and supposedly good other forms of energy.

Regenerative sources of alternative energy cannot be adequately assessed in terms of their performance and the burden they impose on the environment — at not at this stage.

In the normal course, coal is a pollutant while traditional nuclear power imposes a strain on the environment only in case of extremely severe accidents. But this type of accident is extremely improbable, though the consequences would be extreme.

Both types of energy are necessary and reasonable provided requirements in terms of quantity are kept as low as possible.

Wolfgang Maunz

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 April 1981)

The North German market usually shows trends a few weeks ahead of the rest of the country, not least in the case of simple everyday dress fabric clear differences between free and chiselled filling stations — in some cases up to 9 pfennigs per litre.

Motorists have a keen nose for these trends. This means that the big oil companies will have to come up with some ideas lost their customers to cheap competition.

Even so, it is unlikely that the price of petrol at the franchised pump will drop markedly.

The reason for this is simple. It is a disastrous for the big oil companies to buy cheaply abroad and discount the output of their own refineries.

At a time when free markets are considerably more expensive it was very domestic refineries that prevented excessive price fluctuations.

Light heating oil is different — no other reason than because its production is coupled with petrol refining making for a glut in the heating oil market.

But since the current demand for heating oil is virtually nil, the only way that will make people buy is a reasonable price.

It does the oil suppliers no good to be stuck with full heating oil tanks for they have no buyers and to the extent that more oil will be coming to the market as a by-product of petrol refineries.

As a result, both the big multinational corporations and free dealers will be little option but to make concessions to the buyer.

So energy saving pays after all. Franz-Josef Noll

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 28 April 1981)

BUSINESS

Retail giant Karstadt enters its second century

That was to develop into Europe's largest department store chain, was founded 100 years ago, on May 1881.

It was a time when the area comprising the Federal Republic of Germany had a population of only 23 million and the average industrial worker earned 1.50 pfennigs an hour.

It was then that Rudolph Karstadt and his soft goods store in Wismar, with a capital of 1,000 marks and a van full of goods.

He kept the secret of his success — he went to the source of his strength and opened a branch in Lübeck in 1884 — the novel idea at the time of fixed prices and no credit.

This was a departure from age-old custom inasmuch as all prices used to be bargained out and the goods bought

for cash only and at fixed prices. He could operate on a small profit margin which meant that he could afford his goods and cash to his business's cash flow.

Today in the Federal Republic of Germany, with a population of more than 60 million and with industrial production averaging DM 14.37 an hour, it is not for granted that all goods are sold at fixed prices.

Of course, prices, too, have changed enormously. The buying power of a DM 100 years ago was close to seven times that of today's Deutschmark.

The old Karstadt sold silk fabrics at 3 marks a metre, today's buyer must expect to pay at least DM 30.

But the simple everyday dress fabric still costs 30 pfennigs a metre in 1981 — a price offered by Karstadt — during the last few years.

The original soft goods store has developed into a chain with 112 branches in 112 cities and a floor area of 124,500 square metres.

The range of goods — depending on the size of the branch — can be anywhere from 40,000 to 200,000 different items, not counting variations in size and colour.

The 64,000 staff members last year earned DM 9.6bn, worth of goods. Karstadt's mail order house Neckermann and its subsidiaries, which employ 100,000 staff, are also part of the group.

The Peters department store was Germany's largest pre-World War II emporium.

The Peters history resembles that of Karstadt. It was founded in 1891 — again as a soft goods store. The business

tion and specialisation such as the travel business and special furniture, fashion, do-it-yourself, record and paperback shops.

While other chains still operate on several planes — Kaufhof has its low-price subsidiary Kaufhills and Hertie has its Bilka — Karstadt keeps a tighter rein on its subsidiaries.

And once the Neckermann group (acquired in 1976) is properly back on its feet it could well become a major asset.

But for the moment Karstadt is still to digest the huge Neckermann chunk it bit off.

The restructuring of the mail order giant alone cost a tidy billion and involved much wear and tear on the nerves.

But it was worth it and Karstadt is now tightly organised with all 155 branches operating under the one name with one head office and one central buying department.

But the individual branches are flexible and go out of their way to adapt to local conditions.

As a result, the range of goods varies from branch to branch based on the realisation that what sells in one place could well be a white elephant in another.

This localised strategy is facilitated by a subdivision into regional head offices with an average of five branches.

The head office does the buying for the branches as well and each group has only one car pool and one central stores.

Thus, for instance, the downtown Cologne branch is in charge not only of the other two branches in that city but also of branches in Wessling, Eschweiler and Gummersbach. Yet the main Cologne branch, one of the most important in the chain, is a relative newcomer.

Karstadt bought the huge department store Carl Peters GmbH on Cologne's busy Breite Strasse in 1960.

The Peters department store was Germany's largest pre-World War II emporium.

The Peters history resembles that of Karstadt. It was founded in 1891 — again as a soft goods store. The business

Wanted: 200,000 tradesmen to keep boom going

The trades had a record year in 1980. Though the number of firms (496,200) remained unchanged against 1979, the payroll reached the record mark of close to 4.3 million and sales soared to DM 384bn, a growth rate of 3 per cent (adjusted for inflation).

In presenting his annual report for 1980 on 4 May, the president of the Chamber of Trades, Paul Schnitzler, said: "Never before in the post-war era nor at any time before the war have the trades employed so many."

Investment activity in 1980 remained buoyant, amounting to DM 15bn to DM 16bn, thus topping 1979 investments by DM 1bn.

The training of new blood also saw record figures: 703,000 apprenticeships

were registered in 1980 (against 676,000 the year before).

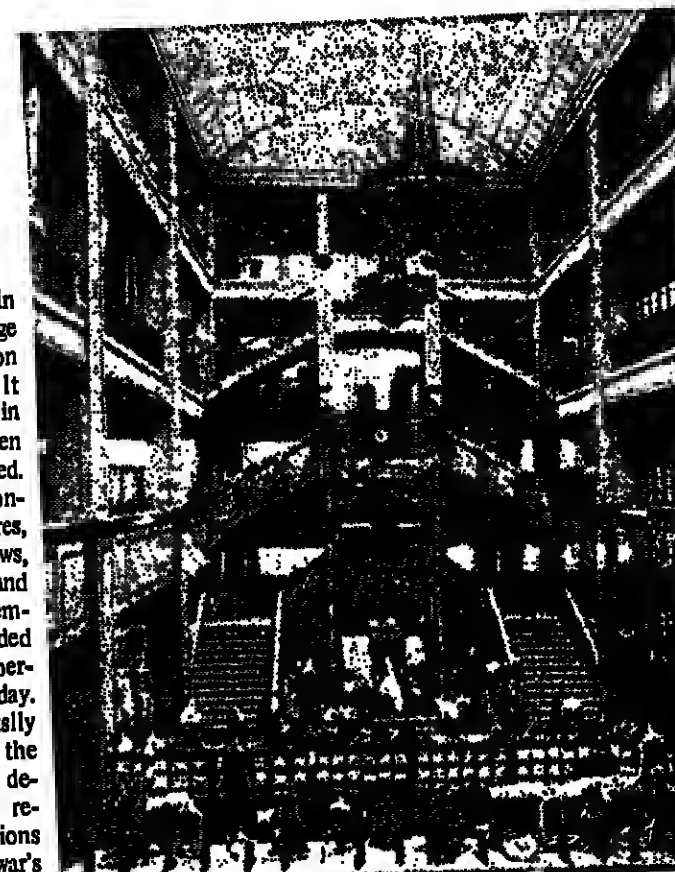
The trades thus account for 41 per cent of training places for the 1.6 million German juveniles.

Despite the remarkable achievement of increasing the payroll in the face of more than one million unemployed, the trades still deplore the fact that they have more than 200,000 positions which they are unable to fill.

What they need is skilled bricklayers, carpenters, roofers, glaziers, air-conditioning engineers, cabinet makers, painters, etc.

But Herr Schnitzler said that there was no reason for pessimism or resignation. Hartmut Geyer

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 5 May 1981)



The gallery in Karstadt's Stettin branch in 1916. Such luxuries are today too expensive.

Sales in the first post-war years frequently came close to barter deals.

On 1 January 1947 the entire chain's sales area amounted to 29,000 square metres (not much more than today's downtown Cologne branch) with a staff of 4,694.

In the early 1930s, when the world was racked by the great depression, Karstadt came close to total extinction — partly because liquidity was strained to the limit due to the company's expansionist policy.

In 1931/32, only five of the branches operated at a profit.

To survive, the giant had to cut its capital from 80m to 7.6m Reichsmarks; 25 of its factories had to be sold and the network of branches cut down.

The Karstadt subsidiary, EPA, was sold to a consortium of banks, but with an option to buy it back.

Creditors were also expected to make sacrifices. Banks that jumped into the breach became shareholders; and even today more than 25 per cent of the capital (now amounting to DM 360m) is held by Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank.

The banks are thus co-owners of the mammoth DM 895m cash reserves.

Within a mere 30 years — from the 1948 currency reform to today — Karstadt once more developed into a giant.

Though the founder of the firm, Rudolph Karstadt, managed to establish 24 branches in 25 years, the big leap forward did not come until 1920 when the firm went public and merged with the Theodor Althoff KG, increasing its capital from 40m to 80m marks.

The group of companies controlled by Rudolph Karstadt AG experienced a period of dramatic growth.

EPA was founded in 1926 and all items sold by this subsidiary cost either 10, 20, 50 or 100 pfennigs.

It obviously met a need because sales in 1932, at the height of the depression, were 100m Reichsmarks.

But Theodor Althoff did not live to enjoy the triumph. He died in 1931, aged 72.

Even so, there is still an Althoff on the Karstadt board.

Rudolph Karstadt lived to the ripe old age of 88 and died in 1944.

Gudrun Stämpfl

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 April 1981)

During the Second World War, soldiers and sailors in the Thousand Year Reich sang a song whose opening words were "In Hamburg an der Elbe", about a girl from the Reeperbahn.

They did not realise that these words were written by a writer whose name was as much anathema to the Nazis as that of Heinrich Heine: Walter Mehring, who celebrated his 85th birthday on April 29.

Mehring had managed to escape from Nazi Germany on the night of the Reichstag fire in Berlin.

His mocking songs about Hitler and Goebbels made him a wanted man for Nazi henchmen. Before Hitler came to power, Goebbels had said he wanted to "take care of four intellectual beasts personally."

One was Walter Mehring.

Mehring's pedigree was auspicious enough in itself from the Nazi viewpoint. His father, Siegmund Mehring, translated Villon and Swinburne, edited Ulk, was imprisoned in 1899 for mocking the unholy alliance between the church, the grande bourgeoisie and the army.

No wonder his son left Prussia at the earliest opportunity, moving into the Bohemian republic which had its headquarters at the Berlin Grössenwahl café. Mehring wrote for Herwarth Walden's



Walter Mehring (Photo: dpa)

THE ARTS

Mehring, the mocking, the folksy, the tender

avant garde magazine *Der Sturm* and for Max Reinhardt's cabaret *Schall und Rauch*.

Inspired by Dadaism and Expressionism, Mehring wrote bilingually funny texts for the ensemble of Trude Hesterberg, Paul Graetz, Gussy Holl and Wilhelm Bendow.

He became a master of music hall with his cheeky chansons and his simple, folksy-style verses.

Mehring's songs and poems reflected the nervous pace of life in Berlin. His range of subjects was wide and life-like ranging from the underground railway and the street to the city's famous six-day cycle races.

His style was optimistic, melancholic,

throwaway, cheeky or tender, depending. He brought about a marriage between literature and cabaret, the main centres here being Paris and the Wedding district of Berlin. He got to know Paris as a correspondent for German newspapers.

As a poet, Mehring experimented with all kinds of styles. His prose was also remarkably exact. He was a sworn enemy of big and little tyrants, especially in his article for Carl von Ossiatzky's *Weltbühne*. His satire against German racism "Müller, Chronik einer deutschen Sippe" was confiscated in Vienna at the instigation of von Papen.

Mehring also hit headlines as a playwright. His *Merchant Berlin* — a "historical play about German inflation" —

showed mercilessly how huge a role could be made from the misery of masses. The play, directed by Brecht, was banned after its premiere in 1929. Today Mehring, is seriously old people's home in Zurich. The German Minister of Education in 1975 has seen fit to try to persuade him to return home. In the fall of 1975 Bloeh urged him to come to the West. Mehring refused and instead went to the West.

In 1975 Mehring came to the West for a short period but there he was met by so many garden gnomes he returned to Zurich.

In 1976 the city of Berlin gave him an honorary doctorate. His enthusiasm was not overwhelming.

The Düsseldorf Claassen Verlag published several volumes of a new edition of Mehring's works. But he did little to alleviate his loneliness of the last survivors of the celebrated Weimar generation of writers...

Horst Hahn (Mannheimer Morgen, 29 April)

Unveiling the years of turbulence

Luisa Rinser began writing when she was a 27-year-old schoolteacher. Her short story *Die gläsernen Ringe* was published by Fischer Verlag in 1938 and was a major success.

During the war the Nazis banned her from writing. As one of their critics, she was lucky to escape execution at Trautensee concentration camp. She described these experiences in her *Prison Diary*, published in 1946.

Frau Rinser has now turned 70. Her moving and engagingly honest autobiography, *Den Wolf umarmen*, has just been published by Fischer Verlag. It covers the first half of her life, up to the fifties.

It describes details of her youth and her studies, of the tense relationship of the outspoken child to its parents. We also find out what real people characters in her novels and short stories are based on. She admits to acting out of compassion. She has been married twice to composers. The first was killed in Russia, the second is Carl Orff.

Out of compassion she married a homosexual anti-fascist to save him from the Gestapo. Her compassion went so far that she also hid an SS leader fleeing from the Americans after the war.

Frau Rinser reached the peak of her literary fame in 1948 with her short story *Jan Lobel von Warsaw*. Here, too, the mastering of the past is the key theme: a gardener hides a Polish Jew who has fled from a concentration camp.

The autobiography ends with the successful publication of the *Nina* novels, a kind of trilogy which began in 1950 with *Mitte des Lebens*. By this time, Rinser was so well-known that illustrated magazines commissioned her to

write articles on Lourdes and Knecht.

She has always been in the way of literary criticism, which has denied her place among the main modern novelists and short story writers. She is dismissed as too one-sided or too naive and edifying. The religious element reared its head in the novel *Die Katholische* (1953). Since then she has been labelled a "Catholic writer."

Frau Rinser's work remains one of this is evident not only in her diaries *Baustelle* (1970), *Grenzen* (1972) and *Kriegsspielzeug* (1978) also in the other subjects she deals



Luisa Rinser (Photo: Sven)

especially as she is becoming increasingly involved in politics.

In 1971 she upset many of her Catholic readers when she, as a Catholic herself, campaigned for the SPD, alienated many again by her idiosyncratic interpretation of the life of St. Francis Assisi. In 1976 she travelled in Korea and wrote a sharply critical book. The next year she attacked the South Korean secret police.

The same year her flat in the hills was visited by Gudrun Lin and Andreas Baader. This led to her being labelled a terrorist sympathiser.

Public readings of her works were cancelled.

Frau Rinser has become a contemporary history — a controversial figure.

Paul Zindel (Rheinische Post, 30 April)

Future of the book: experts in doubt

Every year the literary conscience of the German Book Trade Association rouses from its slumber and the organisation holds the Literary Discussions in conjunction with its Swiss and Austrian sister organisations.

This useful event, which brings together journalists and literary experts, was this year devoted to the somewhat sensational topic: "The New Reader — The Book in Tomorrow's Media Scene."

Those who had expected blinding insights into the affects of the new media on reading habits were, however, disappointed.

The organisers had invited highly competent experts from Germany, Switzerland and Austria to take part in the panel discussion in the Insel Hotel. But as the discussions were on it became clear that they had more questions than answers to offer, more doubts than patent recipes.

With Christian Doelkers of the Zurich Postolozzi Centre as a rather pale chairman, the panel did at least agree that the dangers the new media posed for the book had been over-estimated. They believed that the book would maintain its place in the media-scene of the future — despite cable television and videotext.

Audience discontent at this point made itself felt. Even more so when the panel circled tediously around the edu-

cational and economic aspects of the book as medium instead of addressing themselves to the question of the reader of tomorrow.

Gerhard Unholzer, of the Munich Institute, kept providing statistical information to ensure more objectivity and less speculation but his information was sometimes greeted with scepticism.

He said that on the whole the book was maintaining a healthy position. Factual and non-fiction works had enjoyed considerable growth rates: 55 per cent of 18-29 year-old read books; 44 per cent of West Germans read a book once a day; 71 per cent read a book once a week.

Unholzer did not accept the theory of the "decline of reading culture," but here he found himself in a minority of one.

György Sebastyen, the only writer on the panel, saw dangers for the book, which was the sole medium to allow a maximum of personal freedom of access and use, plus precise and concentrated information.

Paul Twaroch of Austrian TV and Guido Frei of Swiss Radio and TV played down the newness of the new media. They spoke of an "electronic affluent society" and "electronic rubbish heaps" and urged publishers to develop strategies against over-visualisation and the pressure to be topical.

This self-criticism by TV bosses was generally accepted. Schools and the book trade were also suspected of not doing enough to popularise literature, especially good literature.

Have not these epithets applied to readers up to now?

There was unanimous agreement that the differences in educational levels that were reflected in reading habits were a danger for a free, democratic society.

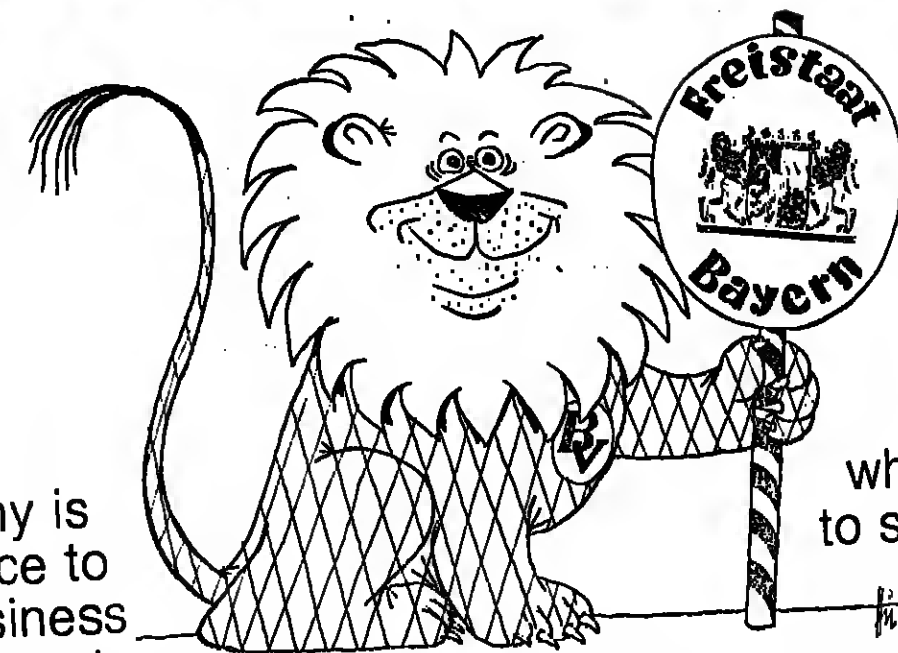
Sociologist and communications expert Professor Alfred Willener of Lausanne expressed his concern about this development, saying that the freedom of the book was increasingly threatened by marked forces.

He said that the book trade itself might be healthy but the reader was suffering from fever overproduction by publishers and lack of orientation.

It was paradoxically true that the book's greatest potential effect was on those needing emancipation whose educational background barred access to this medium.

Peter Engel (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 29 April 1981)

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■ MEDICINE

Fear at the root of many illnesses

Fear can be converted into diabetes, abnormal blood pressure, obesity or the opposite. It can also cause heart attacks, said Dr Achim Reindell, a Hamburg internist, at this year's Lindau Psychotherapy Weeks.

Explaining the role of fear at the root of illness, he said everybody had his own way of converting this fear into physical symptoms — or of not doing so.

Another speaker, psychoanalyst Wilfried Lindner, also of Hamburg, took a look at what *Angst* (fear) could trigger: getting the better of another person in day-to-day life; environmental problems; equating; and inner conflicts.

It has so far transpired from the conference that where *angst* is concerned the therapist cannot distance himself as he would with a physical ailment. But why not? Is it because *angst* (fear or phobia, call it what you will) finds its victims everywhere? Or is it because the therapist does not know how to deal with it?

Professor Heigl-Evers, Düsseldorf, explained how Sigmund Freud saw *angst*: Psychological energy is alienated from its normal use. Something (an idea or an experience) is thus suppressed into the unconscious; and it is this suppression that creates *angst*.

By the same token, however, it is *angst* that makes us suppress something.

But what happens then? *Angst* surfaces time and again as a warning of a situation that threatens the patient in a way similar to the experience he suppressed. Neurotic fear therefore has the useful function of issuing a warning.

It is therefore good, Professor Heigl-Evers said, to develop a neurotic *angst* at the right moment — an *angst* that prevents us from exposing ourselves to a danger only because this is expected of us.

But the following point was not elaborated on: the fact that neurotic fear in

a person has the function of keeping him from a damaging adaptation to a given situation.

Professor Heigl-Evers' paper was not the only one that simply evaded answering this question of deeper meaning.

Lindner came somewhat closer to everyday realities by taking a look at that which fear can trigger: getting the better of our fellow man in day-to-day occupational life, environmental problems, events involving nuclear power stations and equating (as if equating were not itself an expression of *angst*). To this we must add conflicts within ourselves.

Angst could perhaps be coped with by tackling it in community with others or indeed by tackling it alone and as a private matter.

In community with others, as Lindner sees it, means "art, religion and such modern rituals as the seizure of nuclear power stations."

But what changes if, say, I paint the picture of a burning house and the house is ravaged to its foundations because I became aware of a conflict within myself and forgot to help extinguish the fire?

Is the attempt to prevent the occurrence of deadly poison only a ritual of warding off *angst*?

The paper by Dr Karl König, head of the Psychotherapy Department at the Stata Hospital at Tiefenbrunn near Göttingen, gave rise to similar reservations.

He spoke of the effect of an excessively fear-ridden mother on the ego of her child.

But what if the mother has every reason to be afraid and therefore cannot demonstrate the necessary confidence to the child? Confidence can only be demonstrated by those who have it — those who have confidence in something. But what could this something be in today's world?

Professor Dieter Oblmeier and psy-

chiatrist Wolfgang Gerstenberg looked into the patient's and the therapist's *angst* and its interplay.

Here, I was delighted to notice that Gerstenberg understood himself as a patient.

The old Greeks realised that it is not only the wounded who knew something about being wounded. But here in Germany the fear of being vulnerable drives psychiatrists into the position of an allegedly healthy person.

What Gerstenberg wants to achieve in psychotherapy is not riddance of fear but the ability to feel *angst*. Ultimately, this boils down to learning to distinguish whether our *angst* warns us of a danger threatening from outside or of a lack of self confidence.

But in comparing the silence in Japanese Zen meditation with the *angst*-inspiring silence of the Freudian analysts, Gerstenberg forgets that there is such a thing as a cold and loving silence and that a Japanese patient is familiar with Zen meditation as a road to enlightenment while the Western patient is primarily familiar with the silence during a school exam.

For Oblmeier, much depends on the therapist's knowing his fear and permitting it.

What I miss here is a reference to Fritz Riemann who, in his book *Grundformen der Angst*, described the meaning of *angst* as a force that forces us to stay on our course, each on his own — a course that makes him a unique individual within society.

The discussion on sex is still in progress.

Günther Mehren

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 25 April 1981)

The ethics of euthanasia

The dictionary definition of euthanasia is: "The act or practice of painlessly putting to death persons suffering from incurable conditions or diseases."

by explanations given by doctors as to the needs of the dying and their relatives.

The future death companions are now working in various departments of the hospital.

The medical director is convinced that they fulfil a sorely needed function and will provide a great relief for the medical and nursing staff.

Incidentally, they are subject to the same secrecy as applies to the medical profession as a whole.

To prevent misunderstandings, Sister Widmer and Rev. Faldar stress that death companions do not take the place of ministers, doctors, nurses or psychologists.

They are to be used primarily at night, and they must undertake to work at least once a month on an honorary basis.

Says Rev. Felder: "A death companion is a compassionate person who must offer companionship not only in life but in death as well."

Professor Franco Rest, Dortmund, puts it even more succinctly: "It is more important for a person to be loved on his deathbed than to receive the right medicine..."

Walter H. Rueb

(Die Welt, 23 April 1981)

Attempting to make death a little easier

equip them for their difficult service to the dying.

Screened from the outside world and the hectic business of hospital life and, above all, from the media, the 13 people (among them teachers, housewives and office workers) received an intensive training extending over a total of 80 hours in two weeks.

The women are between 47 and 70, and the only male participant used his holidays to attend the course.

Naturally, the participants also learned the basics of nursing which includes such things as washing the patient, feeding him, making beds and plumping pillows.

For most, this was the first brush with hospital routine. To add to realism, the participants acted out the respective roles of the dying and the companion.

The emphasis was on equipping the companions with the psychological tools they will need in their work.

This was done in long discussions on the meaning of life and death, enhanced

Malpractice says court

If artificially-induced labour

mother or child the doctor at hospital become liable for damages.

A Hamm court has ruled in a lawsuit in which a woman sued Dortmund Obstetrics Hospital

doctor following the birth of a child with brain damage.

The court thus upheld the ruling of a Dortmund court.

The parents were entitled to a settlement, if for no other reason than mother had not been adequately informed about the possible consequences of induced labour.

In this case, the parents had called wanted a natural birth, a medical expert summoned by the court held that there was no medical indication for induced labour.

Most of these births are to help the hospital's other wards for organisational reasons. This also explains why so few babies are born on weekends when the hospital is in favour of the book. He says it only a skeleton staff.

Labour is induced by synthetic hormones oxytocin. The subject of drug addiction is an anaesthetic is usually given.

This frequently prolongs labour, increasing the likelihood that the child has to be removed by suction. No one wants to make the subject a return entail an added risk for the child.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 29 April 1981)

SOCIETY

Polarised viewpoints over effects of child drug addict's own story

therapy advisor, says: "Parents should not get the idea that they are doing their children a favour by buying them the book or allowing them to go see the film."

Heckmann says that there are too many possibilities of identification with Christiane, Detlef, Axel, "Corpus", Babi and the rest. This is not just due to the lively background music. More important is that Christiane's set show solidarity and are generally nice and well-meaning.

Christiane wrote in the book: "I am not sure that you find the same kind of friendship we had among non-addicts." This suggests drug-addiction could be a path to friendship and warmth.

Drug therapists acknowledge that such friendship can and does exist, usually as a result of time in prison together or experiences tricking the police.

Wolfgang Esser of the Cologne Therapy Centre for Psychosocial Rehabilitation knows the other side of this coin well: "I have known a case of an addict selling his best friend tea-dust and telling him it was a drug."

Heinrich Breuer of the Cologne Drug Therapy Circle believes that the idea of Christiane and Detlef scrupulously sharing their stuff is unusual and romantic. "Junkies usually are only concerned to get their own stuff, even if it means stealing it from others."

The Berlin Tourism Office knows that

the book has increased Berlin's popularity among youngsters. Since Christiane's story was published, the number of West German school children coming to Berlin has risen dramatically. Teachers say that Berlin is now the number one choice for class trips.

The children are not interested in the Berlin Wall, Schöneberg town hall or Hertha football club so much as in the child prostitution scene at Zoo railway station, the drug disco sound and the underground railway stations on the Kurfürstendamm where young addicts meet.

Esser says that "sightseeing in the Berlin drug scene is the in-thing now."

Heckmann says that a lot of youngsters visit the place described in the book to get a look at the addicts in real life.

His talks with children visiting Berlin have shown that many youngsters are impressed by the drug scene and everything going on in it.

Identification is sometimes so strong that some try to imitate the life of the addicts in the film and the book. Girls and boys on the "Christiane trip" compare their lives with hers: "I am now at the stage Christiane was at then."

Many addicts now hope to emulate Christiane by writing a similar book.

Breuer says: "When the book came out, many clients said they wanted to write their accounts, that what Christiane reports is harmless in comparison. They said they wanted to describe their experiences as young pros among the Turks of Cologne."

At one extreme, there is the danger that children could be tempted to believe that fixing is the path to fame. This fatuous belief is even encouraged by thoughtless remarks such as this by film director Ulrich Edel: "Christiane is now a star of the young, perhaps she is even the richest child in Germany."

She may be a star, but she is hardly the richest child. All the same, addicts may still think they can make big money out of autobiographical accounts.

But the criticism does not stop here. Breuer regrets that Christiane's kicking of the heroin habit is presented as something out of the blue. He also thinks that child prostitution is made "subliminally attractive." He warns that the film goes into too much detail on some points; how to tattoo oneself, how to fix and so on.

His summary: "We warn all teachers against this film."

But Breuer's fears are not shared everywhere. Indeed a special pamphlet for parents and teachers on the book has been published.

One of the booklet's editors, Reinhard Bockhoff, an educationist from Bremen, summarises his discussions with Bremen teachers thus: "Everyone I have spoken to says without any reservation that this autobiographical report is too frightening to encourage kids to take drugs."

Whereas Heckmann says that youngsters "cannot be deterred, like von den Driesch of the Cologne School Psychological Service says that the book would repel stable youngsters."

This corresponds with the declared

aim of director Edel to "demystify drugs."

Esser is basically positive about this story of addiction and prostitution. He says there are many parallels in her account to the Cologne and Bonn scenes. But he says it is essential that children should not be left to themselves when reading the book or watching the film.

Parents should talk to them before giving them the DM8 for a cinema ticket. And ideally parents should go along and watch too.

Esser says that the best solution to the problem is for the local drug advice centres to discuss the problem with teachers and pupils in schools. However, schools in North Rhine-Westphalia rarely take advantage of this possibility. In Berlin, things are different. Here, entire classes often go along to drug advice centres to talk with social workers and therapists there.

Teachers themselves are far from unanimous on how to deal with the problem.

Von den Driesch underlines how difficult teachers find it to handle the drug question. They are far from ideally trained to cope with the problem.

Often the pupils themselves know far more than their teachers about drugs.

She says schools must do more than just advise. They should help prevent by



Christiane F. in "Wir Kinder vom Bahnhof Zoo". (Photo: Neue Constantine)

paying more attention to integration, togetherness and solidarity — which is often lacking in families. The school could provide the pupils with some of the warmth which Christiane F. sought among her fellow addicts.

Though there is disagreement about the suitability of book and film for children and youngsters, there is an equal degree of unanimity about the interest of both book and film for parents and teachers.

Anyone interested in knowing the thoughts and problems of young addicts will get first-hand information here.

Those who have seen Uli Edel's film will be far more aware of what is happening around them in the city. It can hardly be described as an entertaining visit to the cinema. Too many questions are asked to which the viewer knows the answers. During her addiction, Christiane F. wrote: "If you want to kick the habit, you have to know what for. I don't know."

Martin Oehlen

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 April 1981)

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MODERN LIVING

TV's super entertainer keeps going with same successful recipe

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Time flies. Hans Joachim Kulenkampff, the whiz kid of German television and super quizmaster, has turned 60.

It was certainly not in "Kul's" cards that he would one day end up among the greats of German entertainment.

His father was a Bremen merchant and his brother is a professor of medicine.

And when Kul decided to go into show business it was, of course, the theatre.

Looking back on his career, Kul is rather embarrassed. His shows have made him popular to the point of being indispensable to the German entertainment world.

He is better known than any great of the theatre world could ever become. Yet he has not quite given up the legitimate stage; and once in a while he still goes on the road, visiting small towns and villages with a North German theatrical group. The trouble is, he can no longer play any role except one: himself.

Kulenkampff has had his share of trouble with his chosen career which began at a time when people who mattered rejected television for anything but news.

In fact, when the mighty in this country decided to give the people the blessing of television the intention was to inform and enlighten rather than entertain them.

It is therefore not surprising that the heaviest of theatre fare dominated the programmes in the early days of television, as if people had to justify their staring at the box by saying to themselves that they were "improving their minds".

Today's viewers' surveys show that most people associate television with a "waste of time".

Out-and-out entertainment programmes therefore have a particularly hard time getting across, for no matter how much the viewers want to be entertained they will later pooch-pooch the whole thing as "irrelevant amusement".

The uphill struggle of televised entertainment becomes understandable in a country where Lessing's *Mimma von Barnhelm* is in all seriousness seen as a comedy.

Still, it was no coincidence that Kulenkampff should have earned his laurels with quizshows, of all things.

Quiz programmes are regarded as more than mere entertainment. They are no nonsense and no slapstick because they combine entertainment with education. And at the end the viewer might even wind up knowing which European government is headed by a woman.

It is, however, indicative that this type of programme originated in an era when a person was expected to have read Goethe or Shakespeare.

In the final analysis, this kind of entertainment is meant for the fossilised older generation that sticks out like a sore thumb in an educational landscape marked by one reform after another.

The viewer's interest in a quiz programme wanes the moment he finds that he is no longer equal to the ques-

tions asked, and as a result the whole genre is on its way out.

In a way, Kul can be seen as one of the last masters of his trade — a delicate trade if ever there was one.

The embarrassment of ignorance displayed by candidates must be smoothed over. Moreover, they must be presented in a way that will grip the audience and make it participate and sympathise with their successes and defeats.

Sounds easy, but it is devilishly difficult — so much so that few people risk following in Kul's footsteps.

Even his own career has been marked by consistent comebacks.

Only the world of TV can produce stars of his ilk, and it is hard to find criteria with which to describe his attributes.

At first glance, he would seem easily replaceable. And yet all attempts to have failed: hence the many comebacks.

The screen is not interested in theatrical attributes. If Kulenkampff changed even one iota he would never be forgiven by his fans.

He has thus remained faithful to himself, making a virtue out of necessity.

Just as he himself cannot change and remain successful, the programme that

established his fame ("One Must Win") was resurrected from oblivion and presented again in exactly the same format as it started.

As Kul himself put it in one of his shows: "I've never met anybody who was as proud as I about not having learned anything new in ten years."

He hit the nail on the head, putting his career in a nutshell.

Now that he has turned 60 we suddenly realise how time flies.

His shows inevitably overdraw their allotted time slots, and his career, too, seems to have rid itself of the dictates of time.

In retrospect, it is hard to keep the individual shows apart. True, his assistants change, but the show goes on.

Still, he has never chosen the easy way and he has never made any bones about his political sympathies.

In one of his shows he wanted to know the third verse of the *Deutschlandlied* (national anthem), in another he hung up a provocative map of Germany and accused the CDU of being an "Ostpolitik propagandist of the Bonn government".

Undaunted, he has always tirelessly opposed the mingling of politics and



Hans Joachim Kulenkampff

entertainment in our broadcast system — his main objection being that they were divided into two separate departments.

The little provocations and could well have been intended to give some spice to his daily routine.

In any event, he is one of the great entertainers to have come from German television — and even if he is wrong he is wrong in a most impressive way than the run-of-the-mill success of the Argentinian world-winning side was undoubtedly because of the unselfish way in which they worked together as a team. There signs of the same development in West German team.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 17 May 1981)

Nothing but more pipes in this pipeline

Unlike a great many other men, Istvan Kish, of Neumark, Bavaria, has every reason to be grateful to his mother-in-law. For it is she to whom he owes his all-consuming hobby: collecting pipes.

Today his collection ranks among the largest in the Federal Republic of Germany. He is among the top collectors in Europe.

His extensive travels to all parts of the world serve but one purpose: to find more pipes to add to his already vast collection of 1,400.

There are pipes everywhere in his rambling house, some in showcases, others in large wooden chests and still others in racks lining the staircase.

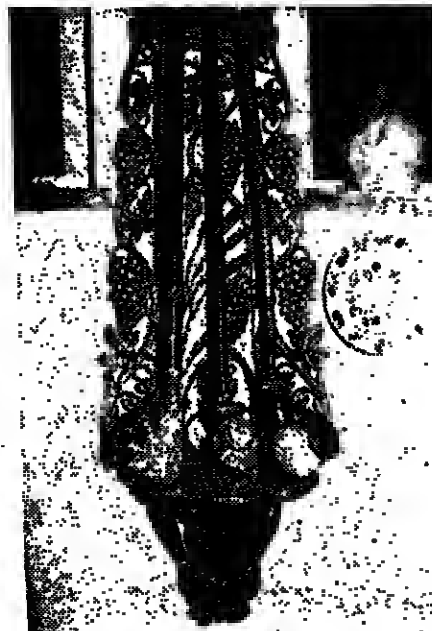
His collecting mania started 18 years ago. His mother-in-law, who lived in Hungary, was preparing to visit the family in Germany and wanted to bring her son-in-law a gift. When she asked her daughter what she considered most suitable, the answer was: "Bring him a meerschaum pipe."

This was easier said than done at that time in Hungary. Mother-in-law asked all her friends and acquaintances to look for such a pipe.

The result: she wound up with 18 pipes instead of one, and Istvan Kish acquired the reputation of a passionate pipe collector.

He had little choice but to live up to the unwittingly acquired reputation and enlisted the help of friends to be one of the lookouts for unusual items.

Pipes from all parts of the world and made from the most unusual materials found their way to Bavaria.



Pipes for all tastes...

(Photo: Dorit Schaller)

Most are of meerschaum, but many are wood, stone, iron, glass, ivory, human and animal bones, corns, pumpkin, clay and porcelain.

Many are ornately decorated and have silver lids made in the finest of filigree work.

Of course, pipes are made for men, as the choice of motifs shows.

Most of the carvings show hunting and animal scenes and there are many erotic designs.

Quite a number of the lids are decorated with Hungarian coats of arms, and since most meerschaum pipes are carved by Hungarian craftsmen, it is not sur-

prising that the Kish collection is a bit of Hungarian history.

Among the rare pieces, there are pipes built into walking sticks.

The owner could thus still be seen in his nearest coffee house either smoking or puffing at a pipe.

It goes without saying that such rarities were reserved for the pipe smokers.

And since the man-in-the-street did not own such a piece he was given the privilege of admiring it. The pipe he made a point of displaying in the window.

The finest pipes of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy were owned by the nobility and the clergy — those of the nobility with ornately carved scenes and those of the clergy with religious motifs.

The many anecdotes about the pipe-making in the Kish house are from boring and technical.

Much to Kish's delight, his son has been bitten by the same bug. So both visit fellow collectors and search for new treasures.

The Kish collection can easily compete with the pipe collections of the Germanisches National-Museum in Bonn, the Tobacco Museum of Westphalia, the Reinhold Museum in Hamburg, the Folk Museum in Bremen, the Heilmuseum in Feuchtwangen or the Austrian Museum in Vienna.

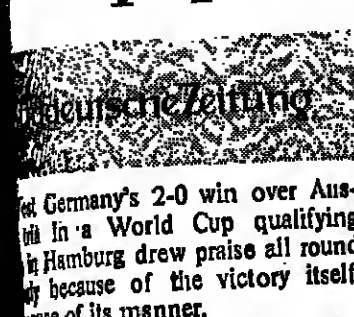
But the world's largest collection of pipes is to be found in Bramberg, Germany's pipe-making centre.

Pipes have long ceased to be a hobby for Kish and have become a profession. Every item has to be photographed and numbered.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 24 April 1981)

SPORT

Stylish victory in World Cup qualifying match



Germany's 2-0 win over Austria in a World Cup qualifying match in Hamburg drew praise all round because of the victory itself, and of its manner.

The most significant comment came from the Argentinian manager, Cesar Menotti, who said the German team had played far better than in the world cup in Uruguay.

On that occasion, Menotti had been scathing about West German performance, perhaps because their defeat by Brazil prevented the Argentinians from qualifying for the final.

Menotti added: "The present German team has an eye for these things. Perhaps he saw parallels between the German team and his own team in 1978. The success of the Argentinian world-winning side was undoubtedly because of the unselfish way in which they worked together as a team. There signs of the same development in West German team.

In the midfield, Bretnier, Müller and Maier, all midfield generals in their club teams, did not try to dominate but worked together.

Derwall Jupp Derwall regards this as the most natural thing in the world: to play well when the lead is divided among several players.

It is clearly what happened. Was it his psychological empathy — and he and Paul Breitner together did this about?

He said before the game that he and work together for the good of the team," Derwall said.

Paul Breitner did not want to run the show at all. He brought Bernd Hölzenbein into the game. The organisation

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On the ball, Germany's Paul Breitner in possession during the Federal Republic's 2-0 win over Austria in Hamburg. (Photo: Nordbild)

Derwall would not rule this out categorically, though he added meaningfully: "Anyone who saw Stielike today must admit that we do not necessarily need Beckenbauer."

Schuster will probably play sweeper in the next two games. Briegel can move up into midfield and former captain Dietz could return to the back four.

Derwall is right when he says: "I need 22 players for Spain." Reserves such as Dietz, who accept their fate stoically and do not get upset just because they are dropped, are the salt of the earth.

Experiments could also usefully be made up front. Klaus Fischer played his heart out and scored a goal but was still

clearly suffering from the effects of his long lay-off.

And perhaps Dieter Müller of Cologne would be a good partner for his namesake, Hans, up front. He scored two goals in the B-International and his move to Stuttgart, Hansi Müller's club, could give him a new lease of life.

It is clear that there will be no spectacular changes in the West German team.

Derwall was ecstatic about the team's performance in Hamburg. "Our build-up was slow at times, I'll give you that. But the lads showed what they're capable of."

They sure did. Hans Eiberle (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 2 May 1981)

Hölzenbein says goodbye after Frankfurt cup final win

Frankfurt Eintracht defeated Kaiserslautern 3-1 in the West German cup final in Stuttgart.

It was a fitting end to the Bundesliga career of Frankfurt veteran and ex-German international forward Bernd Hölzenbein.

He is to play in the North American

Fencers take title for fourth time

It should be pointed out, though, that the Swedes only sent their third string and the Swiss and French teams were not at full strength. And the Soviet Union under their new trainer Oleg Puzanov showed they are on the upgrade.

The result against France showed Beck that there is still work to be done. His team were at one stage 1-4 down. They pulled back and even went into a 7-5 lead but then lost four contests in a row.

"This is something that just should not happen," said Beck. The French are the reigning Olympic champions and Beck would dearly have loved to defeat them, especially in front of his home crowd.

The memory of this defeat will be motivation enough for the German team. It was their first defeat in 25 international.

The German B team's fourth place in the USSR and France confirms German fencing domination.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 5 May 1981)



Triumphant exit. Bernd Hölzenbein with the cup after Eintracht Frankfurt's win against Kaiserslautern. (Photo: Bader)

He played 421 games for Eintracht Frankfurt. In the USA he will try to achieve the same success off the park as his Frankfurt and national colleagues Bernd Nickel and Jürgen Grabowski.

The team presented Hölzenbein with a golden clock and a silver salver — and he will be taking them with him. Of course he will have to leave the cup behind. Still, as he says: "It was a great farewell present."

Bernd Hölzenbein is not a man of many words. The Bundesliga and Eintracht Frankfurt will be poorer without him. And his name will be remembered wherever the round ball rules.

Walter Gottschick (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 4 May 1981)